

UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN

An Evening Daily by the Students in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

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OFFICE: 18 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, FLOOR 25.

Entered at the Postoffice of Columbia, Mo., as second-class mail matter.

By carrier \$4; by mail \$5 the year.

Address all communications to
UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN
Columbia, Mo.

PARAGUAY ALSO IN REVOLT.

Mexico is not the only Latin-American state under martial law. Paraguay, that little Republic cuddled between Argentina and Brazil, has troubles of its own and a real revolution.

About two months ago the president and vice-president resigned, ostensibly because of ill health, but really because the ambitions of Colonel Jara, the minister of war, led him to intimate that he wanted to be president even if it took a funeral or two. Congress then elected the colonel president, and he began running things. About this time Congress became imbued with the idea of investigating financial affairs of the country, but Jara did not approve. So he set up a dictatorship. Some of the Paraguayans started a revolution, a sort of teapot-tempest, and Jara declared martial law. He hopes to crush the revolution while his soldiers keep martial law in force over the 630,000 inhabitants of the little country.

MEMORIALS TO MARK TWAIN.

A bill has passed the Missouri House of Representatives appropriating \$11,000 for the erection of two monuments to the memory of Mark Twain, the great Missouri author. One of the monuments is to be erected at Hannibal, for years his home, and a smaller memorial to mark his birthplace at Florida, Mo.

There has been no more distinguished Missourian than Mark Twain. Thomas H. Benton was perhaps Missouri's greatest statesman and his statue stands in the Hall of Fame, the old House of Representatives in Washington. Mark Twain made Missouri famous by his writings of the state and portrayed in a true and humorous fashion many of the customs established here in the early days.

The Legislature does right to erect monuments to the memory of great Missourians, but anyone who has read any of Mark Twain's books will feel that the author has erected a memorial for himself in his books that will prove more enduring than any shaft of marble.

ENFORCE FIRE ESCAPE LAW.

Many new buildings as well as older ones in Columbia are without the fire escapes required by statutory law. All buildings of three stories or more in height must have ample fire protection. This law applies to all buildings in the state.

Inasmuch as there has been no fire commissioner or building inspector elected or appointed by the city council to look after such matters, the law has been evaded. In some cases, it may have been an oversight. But it is criminal negligence, nevertheless.

Suppose fire should originate in one of these buildings which chanced to be filled with women and children. The mad rush to windows and attempts to escape would cause a greater loss of life than would be possible by the fire alone. The Iroquois theatre disaster several years ago points to the unfortunate consequences.

The enforcement of the state laws regarding fire escapes would be useless after a calamity. Human life can not be restored. Criminal carelessness is an explanation, not an excuse. Why wait until human aid is useless?

GENERAL PUBLIC.

General Public has served in every world event since the nobles of England pointed their eighteen-foot lances at King John of England and asked him to sign the Magna Charta. This happened around 1215 and was a prophecy of the recognition of what is known as the "Third Estate."

title being an empty honor given him by designing politicians and the newspapers. He holds his age well, being rejuvenated every generation or so, is choleric in disposition and is given to railing at the sharks when he feels that they are slipping over another little game on his gullible self. This does not deter them from doing it, however, and at this period he has had enough experience in being handed gold bricks, lemons and other vegetables to write a book on how to avoid disaster. But he forgets all these little things if he is patted on the back and asked for his opinion on anything the world is doing or has done.

In America, he is louder in his demands and opinions than in other countries, partly because he is American and partly because he has been stung more square times to the century than any other nationality. You could call him lynx-eyed, blind, gentle, fierce, foolish and wise and every one of these adjectives would apply. He is intensely shrewd and bull-headed but every little while he bounces up with the memory of his country's successes in beating the other nation to it, and when he arises thus, there is always something doing.

A BUILDING CODE.

Columbia is a city with a future. It has great prospects for a phenomenal growth in the next few years. For this reason the city should be careful in planning for the future. Many American cities that grew up in the last fifty years, did not pay sufficient attention to the looks of the town while it was in the formative process, and as a result, these same cities now are spending large sums in repairing the damage done through carelessness.

Columbia must profit by their example. Broadway, from the eastern limits of the town to the postoffice, is lined with modern business houses and residences, creditable to any town. But Broadway from the postoffice past the M., K. and T. station toward the cemetery is not a street to be proud of. There are too many small houses and cottages, not in keeping with the kind of building that ought to be erected on the main street of a city like Columbia.

This cannot be helped now. The houses are there. They are not a crying evil. They are, for the most part, tidy and neat. But they are not in accord with the value of property on Broadway. While nothing is to be done about these houses, precautions should be taken that similar houses be not erected on the main streets of Columbia.

A building code would solve the problem. If building permits for small residences, or buildings not in keeping with the property in the better sections of the town, were not issued, better buildings would be erected. Building codes are being adopted in all cities; Columbia could well fall in line. As in other ways, the motto of the Commercial Club, "Ever Onward" applies here.

Viewpoints.

About the Art Exhibit.

Editor The Missourian: I wish to speak a word for the art exhibit. The annual exhibit of oil paintings is now on in Academic Hall, and consists of the best works of American painters, as well as of the greatest impressionistic artists of Europe. Through the efforts of the Art Lovers' Guild, Columbia citizens as well as students have one of the greatest opportunities in America to see the best of art creations. The best works from all over the country are selected and sent for monthly exhibitions to favored cities of the United States. And Columbia happens to be one of the favored cities. Because of the many good things that come here annually, we are too apt not to appreciate our opportunity in this line. If one would think that there are individual paintings in the exhibit worth thousands of dollars, he would awaken to the merits of such an art feast. The nucleus of the exhibit is a set of twenty-three paintings by Steele, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Steele is recognized as the best landscape painter in the United States today, and bids fair to outshine anything the world has ever known in this line. What with specimens of the masters of the impressionistic school, it is a veritable treat. Many cities larger than Columbia would be delighted to have the exhibition we now have an opportunity to enjoy. ART LOVER.

How Columbia's Streets Were Named

Ann, Hitt, William, and Shock (d) ley—

This is not a pugilistic conflict, but the names of some of the streets of Columbia. There are many persons in Columbia who can tell you the name of every street in the city, some can tell you the exact dates the streets were laid out, but there are only a few who can tell you why this street is named Hitt, that one Sanford, and still another Oyama. There is a reason for the naming of every street. No doubt some of them are very far fetched, but nevertheless, there is a reason.

Some of the streets represent important national events that have occurred at the time the streets were named; of such is the name Oyama. This street was named during the Russo-Japanese War, after General Oyama of Japan. Another is called Fairview since, when on this drive, one has a "fair view."

And why was Ann street called Ann, William street called William? These thoroughfares bear the names of either an early city builder or of some one of his family. Others are named after famous generals of the Civil War. Coming down to the newer and more recently named streets, we find the name Cousins—called so for Phoebe Cousins, a noted suffragette.

You would not think that, hidden in the names of these streets you hear so often, there are stories that would afford much interest. Here are some of the reasons for naming the streets of Columbia:

Aldean—Named for the daughter of Henry Wise, a Columbia grocer.

Alexander—J. Alexander Hudson has been for many years manager of the telephone system.

Amelia—J. L. Stephens, one of the first citizens of Columbia, named the street for his wife. He had the naming of all the streets in Stephens addition. Three of the streets were named for members of his family, Amelia, Ann and William. Amelia was his wife, Ann his daughter and William his son.

Amonette—Wellington Gordon named this street for his wife. He made the sub-division of the land for the street.

Allen—For Thomas Allen. Allen place—After Dr. E. A. Allen, who until the session of 1910-11, was professor of English in the University of Missouri.

Alton—For N. A. Alton, a mason. Anthony—For Lee Anthony, a former property owner.

Ashland road—Called so because it leads to the town of Ashland. Baker—For Barnabus Baker, who was a Baptist minister when the town was started.

Banks—For Hartley H. Banks, president of the Columbia Savings Bank.

Bass—For William M. Bass, a property owner.

Benton—For Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from Missouri.

Bouchelle—For R. J. Bouchelle, city collector.

Broadway—The main street of the city.

Caithorn—For Prof. W. A. Caithorn.

Christian College avenue—For Christian College.

Circus—All the circuses made this street their headquarters. It is said to be the only street in any town in Missouri that bears that name.

Clark—For General John B. Clark, a general in the Confederate army.

Clay—For Henry Clay.

College—For Stephens College.

Conley—For John C. Conley.

Cousins—For Phoebe Cousins, a suffragette.

Dorsey—For J. S. Dorsey, a drugist.

Dysart—For Mrs. M. S. Dysart.

Edgewood—Named by Judge J. A. Stewart, who at one time owned all the land now known as Stewart's addition. Mr. Stewart also had the naming of many other streets in this addition, a great many of which end in "wood."

Fay—For James D. Fay, a brick-maker.

Forest avenue—When this street was first laid out there was a great deal of timber where it started.

Forrest street—For the same reason that Forest avenue was named.

Garth—For Jefferson Garth, an early property owner.

Gentry—For Judge T. B. Gentry.

Hill—For Hugh Hill, a carpenter.

Hillcrest—This street is on the top of a hill.

Hinkson—For Hinkson Creek.

Hirth—For William Hirth, editor of The Statesman.

Hitt—For William L. Hitt, a merchant.

Hockaday—For I. O. Hockaday, one of the early settlers and property owners.

Hodge—For Colonel Eli Hodge, of the Confederate army.

Hollis—J. A. Hollis was once president of Stephens College.

Hubbell drive—For the Hubbell family.

Hudson—For W. W. Hudson, a former president of the University of Missouri.

Huntsville road—This road leads to Huntsville.

Jackson—For Claiborne F. Jackson, governor of Missouri elected by the Democratic party in 1860.

Jefferson—For Thomas Jefferson.

Jewell—William Jewell was a prominent physician and founder of William Jewell College.

Keiser—For Judge J. Keiser Pratt. The maiden name of his wife was Keiser and he named this street for her.

Lake View—This street extends towards More's Lake.

Lathrop—For John H. Lathrop, the first president of the University of Missouri.

Lee—For General Robert E. Lee.

Lowry—For Prof. Thomas J. Lowry, a former professor in the University of Missouri.

Lyons—General Odon Guitar named this street after General Nathaniel Lyon, an officer in the Union army.

McAlester—For B. McAlester.

McBaine—For Turner McBaine, a land holder of Columbia.

Maryland place—For the State of Maryland.

Maupin road—For Cornelius Maupin, who owned the land through which this road was built.

Matthews—For Milton S. Matthews, a merchant.

Melbourne—For Major Melbourne, a former army officer.

Missouri—For the State of Missouri.

Monroe—For James Monroe, fifth president of the United States.

More's boulevard—For Colonel E. C. More.

Moss—For James H. Moss.

Orr—For James C. Orr, once collector of Boone county.

Pannell—For Prof. C. F. Pannell, a former professor in the University of Missouri.

Paquin—For Dr. Paul Paquin, for several years state veterinarian.

Paris road—This road leads to Paris, Mo.

Pendleton—For General Pendleton, an army officer.

Porter—For Dr. Edward D. Porter, former dean of the College of Agriculture.

Pratt—J. L. Stephens named this street for George C. Pratt.

Price—For R. B. Price, president of the Boone County National Bank.

Providence road—When Columbia was first built most of the traveling and fighting was done on the Missouri River and the boats stopped at a little town called Providence. All the goods and travelers came to Columbia over a log road. This road was called Providence.

Railroad—A road that runs parallel to the railroad.

Range Line—Called so because it is on the range line.

Richardson—For Dr. H. M. Richardson, a Baptist preacher.

Ridgeway—Named for a pioneer family by the name of Ridgeway.

Ripley—For Prof. E. L. Ripley.

Rocheport road—This road leads to Rocheport.

Rogers—For the Rev. J. K. Rogers, a former president of Christian College.

Rollins—For Major James S. Rollins, called the father of the University.

St. James—For St. James of the Bible.

St. Joseph—Of the Bible.

Sanford avenue—For Sanford Hunt, a banker.

Sanford Place—For Sanford F. Conley, who made the sub-division for the street.

Sexton road—For the Sexton family, pioneers.

Shockley—For Sanford Shockley, carpenter.

Smith—For Fielding W. Smith, a real estate man in Columbia.

Spring Valley—This street is located in a valley and terminates at a spring.

Stewart road—For Judge J. A. Stewart who owns much property in Columbia.

Switzer—For Colonel W. F. Switzer, who for a long time owned a newspaper in Columbia. Mr. Switzer is said to be the oldest newspaper man in the state.

Tandy—For H. H. Tandy.

REASON WHY SERIES.

Seeking To Show How A Study of The Various Courses In The University of Missouri Equip The Student For Future Usefulness.

2.—WHY STUDY HISTORY?—BY NORMAN M. TRENHOLME, Professor of History in the University of Missouri.

Why should a student study history? Why spend time in learning about the past when all of one's interests are in the present? This question calls for some justification of history as a subject of study required in every elementary and secondary school and largely required in colleges and universities. Why should history be a required study or why, if not required, should it be offered as a valuable elective? In the first place we must disclaim for history any great vocational value, save as regards the small number of persons who are planning to be teachers of history. A good knowledge of history is not an economic asset any more than a good knowledge of Hebrew. Nor will the real teacher of history admit that the study of history is chiefly valuable as promoting ethical and moral ideas, for history is often unethical and even immoral, nor can we say it promotes patriotism for to do that directly history must be distorted and untrue, in brief history should be studied for itself or not at all. Some people, notably certain sociologists and economists have regarded history as chiefly valuable in furnishing evidence upon which to base various interpretations of fundamental social and economic conditions prevailing in the past and the present and likely to occur in the future. This viewpoint is not objectionable if the facts have been accurately ascertained and the generalizations not too sweeping. As a rule, however, historians prefer to do their own interpreting and are very cautious about making sweeping generalizations or prophecies. Nor can the history teacher look on history as chiefly valuable for the powers of orderly thought and mental discipline entailed in its study for other subjects possess this value to even greater extent. The value of history as a study, if value it has, must be based on the idea of history, as history, that is the story of the past truthfully told.

To the average student in college or university the courses in history, if properly taught and studied, should have definite value along two lines. In the first place the careful study of historical causes and results and of the development of tendencies and ideas of a socio-psychic character in connection with political and institutional changes should furnish valuable and interesting knowledge and training not to be obtained in any other way. In the second place, and this to my mind is the most attractive and valuable aspect of a history course, the study of phases of past development with a view to their influence and results in the present give the student a perspective and knowledge of present day politics, government and society which enables him to fit in better with his environment and to be a thoughtful, useful, and enlightened member of the community in which he finds himself.

Following up the idea set forth in

the preceding paragraph an attempt will now be made to bring out the meaning and value of history as a study. History has been variously defined, the simplest definition being that it is the record of past events. It is thus a very broad subject and if studied merely as a record would have little of vital interest or importance. But, as a matter of fact, history is more than a record of past events. It is the great and vital story of how the politics and civilization of today have developed out of the past. No matter whether we study it as one great whole or but in part we must be ever looking beneath the surface events, or record, in order to get at the problems of development that most concern the present. The study of history should never be looked on as meaning merely the acquisition and retention of as many facts as the memory is capable of absorbing and holding, but rather as the acquiring of a permanent knowledge of the great factors and tendencies in the past development of the human race in so far as these are indicated by existing records. The interpretation of external facts, or the explanation of their significance and comparative value, is necessary to make history meaningful instead of meaningless. The evidence of good historical knowledge lies less in the ability to repeat facts than in a mastery of the meaning and relation of facts in connection with great political or social changes and developments.

In order to understand history thoroughly the student must realize the unity and continuity of past development. He must also be able to appreciate the thoughts and feelings of the people of the past for of these the facts are the manifestations. History should never be regarded as a series of sharply divided periods or ages for no such sharp divisions ever existed. They are merely names applied to certain phases of development the beginnings and end of which cannot be definitely fixed. The use of dates for defining periods is artificial and misleading and has done harm rather than good. Nor should the past be judged by the standards and prejudices of present, but as far as possible, by its own standards and prejudices. There are reasonable explanations for occurrences in the past and for viewpoints in the past for which the twentieth century would have none to offer. Why then should we not attempt to see and explain the past sympathetically? This ability to understand the gradual evolution of politics and society and the possession of a power of regarding past events understandingly is called historical mindedness and is an almost necessary part of the mental equipment of the successful student of history.

Next Week's Article—"WHY STUDY ECONOMICS," by Professor H. J. Davenport.

Thilly—For Dr. Frank Thilly, former professor in the University.

Turner—For Charles Turner. University avenue—For the University of Missouri.

Vessir—John W. Vessir is now in the real estate business.

Virginia—For the State of Virginia. It is said there are more children on this street than any other in the city.

Washington—After George Washington.

Water—This street is in the district known as Flat Bottom. It was named for its location. This street is 100 feet wide. It was here that market square was located. At one time it was a bigger street than Broadway.

Watson place—For Dr. B. A. Watson, a physician.

Waugh—For James H. Waugh, former president of the Exchange National Bank.

Webster—For Daniel Webster. Webster Alley—A street in the negro section.

Westwood—Named by Judge J. A. Stewart.

West—For Charles H. West, a merchant.

Wilkes boulevard—For the Rev. L. B. Wilkes, a former minister of the Christian church.

Willis—For Mrs. Emma B. Willis, daughter of R. B. Price, a banker.

Windsor—There is a street in New York by this name, for which J. L. Stephens named it.

Worley—For Colonel C. T. Worley. Ash, Cherry, Chestnut, Elm, Hickory, Locust, Linn, Maple, Oak and Walnut were all named after trees.

Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth streets were named when the town first started. General Odon Guitar later called some of the streets

in the later addition Second avenue and Third avenue.

Boulevard West was named by W. W. Garth.

Who can tell why the following streets were named: Belmont, Coats, Grand avenue, Lake, Park avenue, Ross and Court? S. A. H.

AMERICAN WOMAN IS SUPERIOR

Matron Claims This Is Due to Interest in Athletics.

NEW YORK.—"The mental and physical superiority of the American woman is due to her training in athletics," Mrs. James Speyer said in telling about the Girls' Athletic League, which held its annual meeting in her home a few days ago.

Country life presents equal opportunities for outdoor exercise to rich and poor, but in the cities there are thousands of little girls who have never been seven blocks from their own home, and who really do not know how to play. It was to help them that the girls' branch of the Public Schools' Athletic League was organized six years ago. Fiddling is ideal exercise for girls. It gives them the right carriage, develops their chests and prevents tuberculosis. It has been proved that improved physical health means increased mental efficiency. The girl who wants to be a brilliant woman should first become a healthy woman. The idea of health and exercise is much more acceptable to girls if it is accompanied by the idea of beauty. The most studious and physically inert girl will learn to dance if she thinks she will be made more graceful and beautiful, as well as more healthy.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.